THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOL. VII. ROCHESTER, N. Y. NOVEMBE 11, 1837. NO. 45.

PUBLISHED BY LUTHER TUCKER.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with Title-page and Index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*

GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, NOVLMBER 11, 1837.

Smut in Wheat.

There seems to be a general complaint this year that wheat is more smutty than usual. We hear, both in letters and papers from all sections of the northern and western states, that the wheat has received serious injury from this cause. Places which have been considered quite exempt from this disease of wheat have produced pieces decidedly smutty, and perhaps on a majority of farms, more or less of it can be found. A variety of causes have been assigned for smut in wheat, but in our opinion it matters little which of the conflicting notions respecting its origin are true, or whether all of them are false, as long as it has been ascertained that it can be propagated by using infected seed, and that in most cases brining and liming the wheat sown is an effectual preventive.

In the following extract from a late communication of Mr. Ronaldson of Philadelphia, to the Hon. D. Webster, which we copy from the New E. Farmer, that gentleman gives the practice of the best English agriculturists in preventing smut. "A brine is prepared by putting common salt into water, until the brine has strength to float an egg. The wheat, by some farmers is put into the pickle, and the light grains are skimmed off and thrown aside; other farmers put the wheat on the barn floor, and sprinkle the brine over it, with a bunch of straw or a broom, turning the wheat till every grain is wetted; this is the most expeditious way, but is considered somewhat slovenly; the grain is then dried by sifting lime slacked, over it, and turning over the mass; it is then sown in the usual way. There is always an anxiety to have all that has been pickled sown on the same day. Another process is to employ chamber lye in place of the brine, and the manner of using it is the same as that of the salt brine. I presume that the lye will be most efficacious when it has had anage sufficcient to form volatile alkali."

That this prescription of brine and lime, or chamber lye and lime, will answer the end designed of preventing smut, we do not doubt; for the practice here recommended has obtained in Western New York for more than twenty years, and we do not recollect a single instance in which it has failed where properly conducted. From whence the practice originated we know not; but in this state it was first adopted on the eastern shore of the Cayuga Lake, and that region had, for a long time, the reputation of producing the finest wheat in the state; and it was extensively purchased for seed in other but less favored districts. For a number of years past, smut has hardly been heard of, and seemed eradicated; and in consequence the preparation of seed wheat by liming has fallen into disuse. It must be again adopted, where seed perfectly pure cannot be obtained, and even in such cases its use is safe, as it can possibly do no harm. It was at one time supposed by many farmers, that gypsum would answer the purpose of lime, for drying the brined wheat, and preventing smut, and in some cases was substituted for it. The result in the most of these instances, was, the evil appeared aggravated in a ten-fold degree. We have seen an experiment of this kind tried, that to us, was perfectly conclusive. A field was sown with wheat all brined, and with the exception of that required for a few lands, all thoroughly limed. The remainder was dried in plaster instead of lime, and sown the same day with that on which lime had been used. At the time of harvesting the line between the two kinds was distinctly marked, no smut being found on the part that was limed, while the plastered part was almost worthless. Spring wheat, it has been found by experience, is more apt to be smutty, than that sown in the fall, and hence the greater necessity of properly guarding against the disease. As many are intending to cultivate this grain to a considerable extent another year, the propriety of paying particular attention to this subject is evident, that the character of the region for wheat and flour, may not suffer. Whether in autumn or spring, we advise our farmers to be very careful as to what wheat they sow, and if there is the least danger of infection to apply the brine and lime at once.

Fall Ploughing.

Though objections may be made in some cases to ploughing lands in the fall, yet we think the practice is one on the whole to be commended, and pursued, where circumstances do not render it unnecessary, or forbid its adoption. Many lands are so wet in the spring, either from want of drains, or from water flowing upon them, that they cannot be ploughed sufficiently early for cropping with advantage. On such lands fall ploughing materially advances the preparation of the ground for seed, and brings the crops much earlier to maturity than would otherwise be the case. Where it is intended to sow spring grain on turf, it will usually be found the better way to plough late in the fall, carefully reversing the sods, and if necessary rolling them smooth and close. The surface will then be dry, since the water will naturally find its way beneath the turf, and a slight harrowing in the spring will be all that will be required to fit the land for seed.

The frosts too of the winter, where the soil is turned up, materially assist in separating the soil, and pulverizing it properly. Frost in this way acts most effectually in providing earth suitable for the roots of plants, and in aiding the decomposition by a more secure and complete covering, of such substances as have been turned under by the plough. Some of the finest crops of spring grain, such as wheat, barley, and oats, we have ever seen raised, were produced on land thus prepared by simply turning the turf and harrowing in the seed.

Fall ploughing has another advantage in the placing the work to be done at a season of the year when the farmer is less driven by his business than at any other time. In the spring a vast amount of labor is required to be done in a short time, especially on those farms where spring is substituted for winter wheat, and every acre so ploughed, may be considered as forwarding his spring's work one day at least. Besides in the manner in which most farmers manage, their teams are much more capable of work in the fall than spring, and the work is done when their horses and oxen are in good heart, and not during the faintness that accompanies the approach of warm weather. It is true, such a condition of working cattle or horses, should not exist; their keeping should be a safeguard against falling away in the winter, or weakness in the spring, but we are too often content to accept of things as they are, rather than make efforts to have them as they should be.

But one of the greatest reccommendations of late ploughing, is the tendency it has to destroy the various tribes of insects that infest the ground and prey on the labors of the farmer. The ant which throws up its mounds in our fields, and gives the good housewife great trouble in the summer by its encroachments on the sugar tub or the pantry,—the cut worm which is so destructive to gardens and cornfields on the surface,—and the white grub and wireworm that devour the roots of plants deep in the earth, may be either wholly or partially destroyed by fall ploughing. After their state of torpidity for the season is assumed, if they are uncovered, or thrown up to the weather, they are unable to regain their winter retreats, and all so exposed must perish. That the cutworm and wireworm, two of the most destructive insects the farmer encounters, may be thus destroyed has been placed beyond a doubt by experiment; and there is a great probability that the larvæ of the wheat worm, that new enemy of the wheat grower, may be exterminated in the same way.

On soils very porous, those composed of gravel or sand, in which for the want of a retentive substratum manures are apt to sink and their good effects to be lost; or on lands liable to be washed, as side hills, where the finer particles of the soil are in danger of being carried off by every rain, or the melting of the snow, fall ploughing may not be admissible, but on most others we are confident its adoption will be attended with beneficial effects.

Fashionable Eating.

One of the most serious charges made against the people of the United States by the herd of cockney tourists that have of late years infested this country, is the voracity and rapidity with which Americans eat. To this charge we must plead guilty. We *do* eat with a despatch that may well astonish any but a native; or rather we bolt our food, at the most imminent hazard of suffocation, an event that indeed is not of unfrequent occurrence among us. Teeth were given man for mastication, and the stomach for digestion; but we swallow our food whole, and charge the stomach with the double office of maceration and digestion. Is it to be wondered at, that the arch fiend dyspepsia stalks abroad among us, numbering as his victims many of those we are the most loth to lose, palsying their efforts, and making life a burden. That we are in a fault in this matter few will be disposed to deny; that an error so fatal to the proper performance of the vital functions should be corrected is equally evident; not however by extending the time of our meals to two or three hours, and thus running the imminent hazard of becoming gluttons if not wine-bibbers, but by allowing time to prepare our food by thorough mastication for healthy and nutritive digestion.

But if these sensitive travelers suffer so much from our contempt of established rules in the matter of eating, what would be their ineffable horror if permitted to sit down at the table of one of the most ancient Kingdoms of the world, a kingdom claiming all the religion and all the decency of the age, and boasting a monarch descended in a direct and unbroken line of succession from the illustrious Solomon. Fond of beef as they constitutionally are, how would they turn up their noses at the quivering steak, the abominable teff bread, and the delicate manner of feeding, described in the following condensed account of an Abysinian feast, derived from the pages of Bruce, and confirmed by the recent researches of Galt and Pearce.

"At an Abysinian feast *brinde*, or raw beef cut from the animal while living, constitutes a prominent article, and the skill with which this is served up determines the ability and standing of the cook. When the company have taken their seats at table, a cow or bull is brought to the door, and its feet strongly tied; after which the cooks proceed to select the most delicate morsels for presentation at table. Before killing the animal, all the flesh on the buttocks is cut off in solid square pieces, without bone, or much effusion of blood. Two or three servants are employed, who as fast as they receive the *brinde*, lay it upon cakes of teff placed like dishes down the table, without a cloth or any thing else beneath them. All the guests have knives in their hands, and the men prefer the large crooked ones, which in time of war they put to all sorts of uses. The company are so arranged, that one gentleman sits between two ladies; and the former with his long knife begins by cutting a piece which would be thought a good steak in England, while the quivering fibre is yet perfectly distinct."

In Abysinia no man of any fashion feeds himself, or touches his own meat. The women take the flesh and cut it lengthwise like strings, about the thickness of one's little finger, then crosswise into square pieces somewhat smaller than dice. These they lay upon a portion of the teff bread, strongly powdered with black pepper, cayenne, and fossil salt, and then wrap it up like a cartridge. In the meantime the gentleman having put up his knife, with each hand resting on a lady's knee, his body stooping, his head low and forward, and mouth open, very much like an idiot, turns to the one whose cartridge is first ready, who stuffs the whole of it between his jaws at the imminent risk of choaking him. This is a mark of grandeur. The greater the man would seem to be, the larger is the piece which he takes into his mouth; and the more noise he makes in chewing it, the more polite does he prove himself. None but beggars and thieves, say they, eat small pieces and in silence. Having dispatched this morsel, which he does very expeditiously, the lady on the other hand holds forth a second pellet, which he devours in the same way, and so on till he is satisfied. He never drinks till he has finished eating, and before he begins, in gratitude to the fair ones who have fed him, he makes up two rolls of the same kind and form. Each of the ladies opens her mouth at once, when with his own hand he supplies a portion to both at the same moment.

All this time the unfortunate victim at the door is bleeding, but bleeding little; for so skillful are the butchers, that while they strip the flesh from the bones, they avoid the parts which are traversed by the great arteries. At last they fall upon the thighs likewise; and soon after, the animal perishing from loss of blood, becomes so tough, that the unfeeling wretches who feed on the remainder, can scarcely separate the muscles with their teeth. After the feeding is finished, the potations commence, and are continued without the least regard to sobriety or decency.

Size and Fecundity of Vegetables.

We have recorded in the Farmer of this year, a great number of extraordinary instances of vegetable productiveness, not so much for the purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity, as to show what nature under favorable circumstances is capable of performing, and to stimulate inquiry as to the manner in which such instances may most successfully and frequently be repeated. If 1000 bushels of potatoes have been produced from an acre, and 1500 of the ruta baga, as we have the most unquestionable data to assert has been done, then it is shown that our crops may be doubled, or that there is nothing in the laws of nature to prevent such a result. If three or four hundred weight of pumpkins has been raised from a single vine, it shows that this valuable esculent may be greatly improved, and made a profitable article of cultivation, in conjunction perhaps with some other crop, which would not retard or affect its growth materially. If two or three thousand grains of oats can be produced from a single seed, as we have recorded in this volume; then it is shown that by a method of cultivation which should place the requisite quantity of seed in the earth at the proper distance, and in soil prepared to yield its abundance, not only might the crops be doubled in most cases, but two-thirds of the seed usdd in sowing be saved. The greatest crop of corn on record in this state was raised in Madison, and exceeded one hunered and sixty bushels to an acre; and there are millions of acres in this state capable of producing as much, if treated in the same manner, and with a favorable season. The great aim and end of a farmer's labors should be, not to cultivate the greatest number of acres, but to realize the greatest profit from the smallest number, and in no way can this be more effectually performed than by following out the hints, which such extraordinary instances of productiveness afford. Notwithstanding the general low temperature of the season, we very much question whether in any former year there has been so great an amount of vegetables generally used for food for man and beast, produced, as in the present. The horticulturist and gardener have found their labors in most instances profusely rewarded, and their roots and plants have not only been magnificent in size but of excellent quality. We have seen notices of potatoes that weighed nearly three pounds, and numbers have been shown weighing more than two.

But our object in thus calling the attention of the readers of the Farmer to this subject, was in part to lay before them the following extract we have lately noticed in a foreign Magazine. "During the past season, a sigle grain of potatoe oats, on the lands of the Rev. Mr. Mills, near Coleraine, Ireland, produced thirty-two stalks, all growing from the same root, and containing in all nearly five thousand grains of corn." If each of these 5000 grains were, in the ensuing season, to be endowed with the same power of fecundity as their parent seed, twenty-five millions of grains would be produced; and these multiplying once again, in the same ratio, would yield a harvest of oats which would amount to nearly thirty thousand quarters (350,000 bushels.)

But though this be a remarkable instance of fruitfulness, there are cases on record which afford still greater evidence of the prolific properties of the grain bearing plants. Of these several examples may be found in the volume on 'Vegetable substances used for the food of Man.' Sir Kenelon Digby asserts that in 1660, there was in the possession of the Jesuit fathers at Paris, a plant of barley, which they at that time kept as a great curiosity, and which consisted of 249 stalks, springing from one root or grain, and in which might be counted more than eleven thousand grains of barley.

In the same volume is another well-attested instance of the power of increase residing in wheat. The result, however, in this case, was obtained by careful cultivation. As the plant tillered or sent up stalks, it was divided and subdivided, till at length the original root was multiplied into 500 plants, each of which produced more than forty ears. The wheat when separated from the straw, weighed forty-seven pounds and seven ounces, and measured three pecks and three quarters, the estimated number of grains being 576,840.

The seeds of many kinds of vegetables are so numerous that, if the whole produce of a single plant were put into the earth, and again this second produce were made to yield a harvest, and so on, in a very few years the surface of the earth would be too limited for the sowing of seed thus abundantly supplied. The plant *hyoscyamus* or henbane, which of all known plants, produces the greatest number of seeds, would for this purpose require no more than four years. According to some experiments the hyoscyamus has more than 50,000 seeds; but assuming the number to be only ten thousand; the seeds amount at the fourth crop to 10,000,000,000,000,000, and as the quantity of solid land on the surface of the globe is calculated to be about 1,400,350,599,014,400 square feet, it follows that each square foot must contain seven plants, and therefore the whole earth would be insufficient to contain the produce of a single hyoscyamus at the end of the fourth year. So the produce of a single kernel of wheat cultivated as the one previously noticed, would in a limited succession of years, amount to a mass larger than the solid globe we now inhabit.

Important Facts—Aspect of the New York Market.

The Journal of Commerce has the following intelligence—highly important to the wheat-growing and milling interests of Western New York:

The Journal says—"The features of the market are certainly somewhat singular at this moment. After what was deemed an abundant harvest, *we are on the eve of large importations again, of foreign breadstuffs.* Prices of flour have been rising in our market, until all kinds are nine dollars to nine and a half a barrel; the stocks are small, the demand large; and although the supplies which arrive on the Hudson are liberal, from all other quarters they are nothing, or nearly so. The Middle States,—which have been accustomed to furnish a large surplus, scarcely spare as much of their kinds as they take back of ours. At Baltimore, which but a few years ago, was the largest flour market in the country, weekly inspections now are about equal to to the daily inspections in New York. Some of the reasons for this state of things are, that the crop of wheat on the Atlantic coast was deficient, and although it was large west of the mountains, the season has been dry, and the grinding and boating have been embarrassed.

"Our farmers are an independent set of lords as ever walked the earth. They are not obliged to hurry their produce into market to raise money, and they will not sell their wheat unless they get as much money for it as they think themselves likely to obtain at a future time. They hold with perfect composure their whole clip of wool for this season, which the Tariff men declare in their statistics, is worth more than the cotton crop, and which is in truth worth many millions of dollars. They do not intend again to sell their supplies of breadstuffscs low as to be obliged to buy them back. The country was completely bare of grain when the last crop was harvested, and it requires an immense quantity to supply the little deposites which remain in every granary, under ordinary circumstances, but which were thoroughly swept out last aeason. The demand from New England this year has been very great. *All these circumstances operating with more power than was anticipated,* have *disappointed the expectations of most persons respecting the price of flour.* With the exception of wool, the products of the land are all at very full prices.

"Another noticable feature in the state of the markets, is the smallness of the stocks of almost all kinds of heavy merchandize. Coffee, sugar and molasses, are in very small supply. Of tea, the stock is more plentiful. Of metals of all sorts, and Russia goods, it is light; and we can think of only one article which is superabundant, viz. wines. In all these things, therefore, thereare no heavy losses to be endured. In dry goods, the stocks are heavier, the losses greater, and the business will be extricated from embarrassment by a longer struggle. In groceries, and the products of our country, affairs seem to be already arranged on a basis of at least sufficient activity. Another considerable importation of bread-stuffs, would do something to hinder the speedy adjustment of our foreign balances; yet, so near are they to being already adjusted, as indicated by the limited demand for bills of exchange, that there can be little doubt, but when the cotton crop of this season goes forward freely, exchanges will soon be brought to par. The tendency to high prices in all the necessaries of life, it seems that no scarcity of money or extent of commercial disaster can counteract. On the whole it is plain, that although the affairs of many individuals may remain embarrassed, the affairs of the country will be soon adjusted; and when that is done, it will be found that the resources of our country, its facilities, and its stimulants to enterprise, will develope themselves more strongly than ever before."

Rev. Henry Coleman,

The agent employed by the government to make an agricultural survey of the state, had an interview with a large number of our most active and intelligent farmers at the Mansion House last Wednesday and Thursday evenings. We were present some of the time, and can remark with truth, that it was one of the most interesting scenes of the kind we ever witnessed. Mr. Coleman, as the organ of the state, is desirous of gathering up facts and materials concerning] everything which relates to the business of the farmer. By a frank expression of opinion on all sides, and comparing notes of agriculture in Northampton, guided by the comprehensive mind of the agent, it may well be supposed a mass of valuable and instructive details would be elicited. Enough to occupy a page of this paper could be given, but as they will be embodied in his official report, it might be premature in us to publish them.

The Indian corn crop was taken up for the sake of being a little methodical, and its expense, modes of culture, kind of seed, quantity per acre, &c. &c. were elaborately talked about. Questions were propounded, opinions of individuals drawn out, facts of importance disclosed, experiments of different farmers narrated, and the experience had by various persons in all the important ramifications of the business made the subject of free discussion. This analysis of the Indian corn crop and its products, was carried through with every other crop raised up-

on our meadows, as the soil there and in other parts of the town, belong under different heads, when learning the cost and value of their productions. Connected with every kind of crop which was brought up for investigation, Mr. Coleman had constantly some apt illustration or pertinent remark or curious fact which had fallen under his own observation. What was better, his fertile mind and personal experience led him to infuse mental instruction into the whole colloquial interview.

The investigation concerning the wheat crop excited much interest and drew out a great many remarks founded upon the observations and experience of different farmers. As a specimen of the kind of illustration introduced by Mr. Coleman, we will mention one, merely to show that he is finding at every successive step he treads in his Survey, new light diffusing itself into the science of agriculture. An intelligent farmer in the eastern part of this state, sowed two pieces of wheat contiguous to each other. The seed was the same and the process of culture was alike with both of them. One yielded a large crop and the other was almost worthless from the blight. Now what produced this surprising difference in the result? Why, the farmer had simply swept one piece with a rope every morning there was a "honey dew" or fog, and the other, the unproductive piece, had not been molested. It will thus be seen, that Mr. Coleman, with his accurate observation and quick discernment, is gathering up a vast fund of immensely valuable materials, both to advance the science and make the labors of the farmer more easy, as well as to render them more productive.

This interview of the farmers and the agent of the Commonwealth, as we before remarked, was full of instruction and pleasure. It was extended to a number of successive hours, each mind contributing to swell the amount of knowledge, by relating individual experience in the progress of the business, and those facts of interest which fall within every one's observation. It was mind coming in collision with mind, bringing out new light, and with the aid of the clear and comprehensive powers of Mr. Coleman, condensing its rays, so that hereafter the great science of agriculture will receive a fresh impulse from his investigations. We give the foregoing simple statement, as an evidence what an amount of practical knowledge may be collated, by individuals in any one branch of business, assembling, comparing notes and narrating the results of their own experience. Mr. Coleman's design is to visit nearly every town in the commonwealth, and as many farms as possible, and from the imperfect sketch above given, we may expect a mass of invaluable facts and accurate observations in his report to the legislature.—*Northampton Courier.*

From the Franklin Farmer.

The Bee Moth.

Mr. Editor—Having had some experience in the management of bees for several years past, during a part of which time my apiary has comprised twenty hives; and having been a close observer of the bee-moth ever since its first appearance in this vicinity, I am induced to present a few facts which I have obtained by close observation, and which may probably assist some of your readers in checking the ravages of these destructive insects.

During the past summer I have kept a number of the maggots and the flies under glass tumblers and small boxes for the purpose of particular observation, and now write with one of each before me.

The moths are butter flies or candle flies, of a pale ashy color; and when full grown are about half an inch in length, with reddish backs, small sharp heads, short and delicate horns, and without a probiscis. Their wings are small and double, and when in a state of rest are kept close to the body. During the day they may be found sitting upon the retired parts of the outside of the hives, and may be easily taken with the fingers. About the dusk of evening and morning the females may be seen sitting with their wings extended, inviting the embraces of the males, while others are flitting to and fro, and occasionally one may be seen to dart with great velocity into the entrance of the hive. The bees will not pursue the moths on the wing, and the moths far outstrip them in flight on foot. The moths live about 10 or 12 days, during which time I cannot perceive that they take any nourishment whatever. The only object of their existence seems to be to deposit their eggs, which are small, round and white, and of which I have seen ten dropped in rapid succession. For this purpose nature has most skilfully provided them with a *sort of proboscis* about the sixteenth of an inch in length, which is contracted and protruded from their tails, and vibrated with great velocity, as wasps or hornets do their stings, which it somewhat resembles. With this admirable apparatus the eggs are deposited in places which are inaccessible to the bees, as they would be destroyed by a thrifty and a spirited hive. As soon as the young maggot casts it shell, it envelopes itself in a web which is closely attached to the hive or stand, and which is impervious to the bees. These webs are enlarged as the maggots grow, and they grow fast and fatten kindly, no matter whether a poplar or pine plank, or honey-comb and its delicious sweets, are the elements upon which they subsist and weave their webs.

From one experiment I am satisfied, that the maggots will attain their full size of half an inch in length, and the thickness of a large knitting needle in the short space of eight days: but of this I can speak with greater certainty hereafter, as I have now two lot of eggs under observation.

The maggots have tough, jointed, white skins, and hard oval black heads. They crawl but slowly, and rarely venture from under the protection of their webs; though they often pass, like moles, through the centre of a sheet of comb 10 or 15 inches in breadth, making a partial web over each cell in the route. Though the bees cannot I believe, penetrate the hides of the maggots, either with their teeth or their stings, still they can fight them and carry them out of the hives; and this they will do, when the hive is thrifty and in good spirit. I have often seen a maggot straighten himself and crawl off, apparently unhurt, after having been fought by several bees for many minutes; and I have seen the moths run over the bees and escape out of sight, by the time the bees had faced about to give them battle.

After a brief existence the maggot gathers his web close around him, becomes inactive, and gradually assumes a harder black shell, which it bursts and is again a fly in about twenty days.

I have been somewhat particular, thinking it important to know the habits and character of the insects, in order to know how to destroy them. I have tried in vain to disgust and drive them from the hive, by the use of turpentine, worm-wood, penny-royal, &c. I have tried confining the hive close to the stand, and plastering up all the crevices with quick-lime, and I think the plan with tubes for entrance (which I first saw suggested in an eastern paper) might succeed, did it not require a nicety of material, and a precision of construction, which are not within the reach of ordinary bee-masters. After losing two valuable hives by relying upon the closeness of the boxes, I abandoned the plan, and have since tried elevating them upon blocks with better success. The zeal of your esteemed correspondent, J. J. V., for his plan has led him into an error of which a close look into a thrifty and spirited hive will convince him. He will see the comb surrounded and covered with such dense clusters of bees as no fly could penetrate: and any moth would conclude that it was far easier, (saying nothing of danger,) to lay its eggs in the lower and unguarded corners of the hive than in the more distant and frequented parts. All my stands have been more or less infested this year, and two which were but partly raised from the stand have been entirely destroyed; and, from daily observation, I am satisfied that the moths invariably at first, deposit their eggs in the lower parts of the hive, and chiefly where it sits upon the stand; whence the webs are gradually extended until they reach the comb. The bees then soon relax their industry, lose their spirit, and commence to eat their honey, in which other bees unite, and which may be known by unusual quantities of excrement about the hive. The moths and the maggots are emboldened to greater intrusions; they boldly enter the inmost recesses of the hive, and soon the work of devastation is disgusting and complete. The bees, not having spirit to resent the intrusion, and not being able to prevent it, languish, die, or desert the stand.

In a future number, if you wish, I will give you an account of the plan I have practised during the present season, and which I think most susceptible of general practice and success. Your friend,

R. W. S.

Note by the Editor—We wish our correspondent had added to the valuable information contained above, the account of the manner in which the depredator he so well describes, may be destroyed. The *evil* itself is indeed well described, and we wonder our friend did not point out the cure; especially as he knows his article in that shape, would have been more useful. Indeed, we had almost determined not to publish it until he added to it, the remedy of the evil. Let him, however, furnish his plan—he knows he is always welcome to our columns.

Peach Tree.

Peaches are of two kinds; the clear stone and the cling stone; but there are good varieties of each. The same sorts can only be raised by grafting or inoculation; this may be on apricots, or on plum trees, and will make the grafted trees longer lived. The trees should have a warm, dry, fertile soil; a sandy loam is best. If the spot where they are planted be sheltered from the northerly winds, it will be the better. To raise the young trees, take stones that are fully ripe, and plant them in October. They will come up and grow to a good size in the course of the summer. They are to be kept clear of weeds, while in the nursery. At a year's growth they may be grafted or inoculated, and after two summer's growth, they may then be transplanted. This may be done when the leaves have fallen in the autumn, or in the spring. Take plants with one strong clean stem, or, if they have two, cut one away, however fair. Let the downward root be cut off, in order that the tree may derive its nourishment from the earth nigh the surface, which will make the fruit less crude and finer tasted. Be careful not to plant the trees too deep; for this is injurious to all fruit. Let the pruning of the new planted trees be omitted till they have taken root.

In making a proper selection of trees from which to graft or inoculate, a due regard should be had to to three essentials.

1. To obtain the grafts or buds from trees bearing the finest fruit.

2. That this fruit should ripen at different times, from the earliest to the latest of the season for peaches.

3. That the grafts or buds be taken from trees which are plentiful bearers; but not such as bear so plentifully as to be broken by their fruit.

But, perhaps, the too plentiful bearing of trees, is a qnality not properly descendible to those which are raised from them, by grafting or otherwise. It would be well to ascertain this point by experiment.

It is said by some, that if the stones of peaches be burried immediately, without drying, they will produce trees bearing the same kinds of peaches, as those whence the stones were taken. This is well worthy of particular trial.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

At a sale of Cattle belonging to the Ohio Company held at Chillicothe, on the 28th ult., two bulls were sold at $3500 each, and others from $700 down to $425. A cow sold for $1300, another for $1220, one for $1,450, one for $1,200, one for $1,015, and others from $875 down to $610 each.

The Columbus Journal states that in the prosecution of a geological survey of Jackson county, Ohio, the bones of an animal of extraordinary size were discovered. A tusk measured ten feet nine inches in length, and twenty-three in circumference at the largest part, and weighed, when taken from the earth, 180 lbs. The largest tooth weighed 80 lbs. 4 ounces, and the other bones were of corresponding proportion!

Egg-straordinary—A Hen's Egg half a foot long. There's a hen in Liverpool belonging to Mr. John Lowe which has laid an egg 7 inches and a quarter circumference by six and a half long. This fowl must have been of the ostrich species. We are very much afraid that the curiosity-mongers of our country will find nothing in our poultry yards that will come up to this.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ms. Tucker:—Having as usual, during the season for practicing rural husbandry, been very busy in attending to my domestic concerns, I have neglected to furnish contributions for the Farmer. Yet the Farmer is one of my almost daily, and highly esteemed companions. I do not abandon its interest, but intend to persevere in doing what I can to promote its general circulation, and extensive usefulness. The following series of experiments is now offered for insertion on its pages.

Marcellus, Oct. 27th 1837. DAN BRADLEY.

A Series of Experiments,

TOGETHER WITH THEIR RESULTS—ACCOMPANIED WITH REMARKS.

1st. In order to ascertain, if practicable, an easy method of cleansing wheat intended for seed, especially of separating oats from spring wheat, brine was made by the solution of salt in water, just strong enough to bear up an egg, and cause a very small part of it to rise and float above the surface of the brine. Into a pail, filled nearly full of brine thus prepared, two or three handfuls of well ripened and plump oats were dropped at different times. None of them sunk—all floated on the surface of the brine, and were taken off with a skimmer. Spring wheat is apt to be infested with oats, and this experiment suggests an easy and sure method of cleansing so much of it as is intended for seed. It may be proper to remark here, that a parcel of oats was dropped into water not impregnated with salt, and that all of them sunk. That there is no danger of injuring the seed, by dropping it into brine strong enough to bear up an egg, will appear from experiments hereafter to be recorded.

2d. A parcel of chess seeds was dropped into the brine used in the above experiment, and many of them sunk. From this it appears, that chess cannot be separated from wheat, as oats may be, by dropping into brine.

3d. Twenty kernels of spring wheat were put into the ground, which had been steeped 15 minutes in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Eighteen of them came up.

4th. Twenty kernels of the like wheat were put into the ground, which had been steeped 24 hours in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. Seventeen of them came up. Although in these two experiments, there was a failure of coming up, in one, of two, and in the other, of three kernels, yet as these two parcels, differing so much as to the time they were in the steep, came up promptly and simultaneously, came up too with thrifty blades, and blades equally so, I can scarcely impute this small failure to the effect of the brine. It is, I think, safe to prepare seed wheat, whatever may be the object, by steeping it at least 24 hours in brine strong enough to bear up an egg. How much stronger the brine might be, and do no harm, or how much longer the steeping process might safely be continued, my experiments do not show. There can be no doubt, that lie, produced by leaching ashes, and made strong enough to bear up an egg, would answer as well as brine for separating oats from spring wheat. Nor can it, I think, be doubted that, whatever might be the object of steeping, it would be equally safe, as well as equally efficacious, as a steep for seed wheat. Many years since, to prevent smut, I steeped a parcel of seed wheat in very strong lie, taken from a pot-ashery. This was too strong. It destroyed the vital powers of the seed, produced a failure, and rendered it necessary to sow again.

5th. It being reported that scalding seed peas, by the application of boiling water, would secure the crop from damages by the pea-bug, the object of this experiment, together with the three following, was to ascertain whether boiling water could be applied to peas, without endangering their vital principles. For this purpose, twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured and turned off immediately. Nineteen of them came up.

6th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and been kept on them one minute. Nineteen of them came up.

7th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and had been kept on them three minutes. Nineteen of them came up.

8th. Twenty kernels of peas were planted in their natural condition, no hot water having been applied to them. The whole twenty came up. It will be seen here that, of the parcel of seeds which had not been scalded, all came up, while in connection with each of the other parcels, there was a failure of one kernel. Be this accounted for as it may, the experiments have shown to my satisfaction, that boiling water may be applied to peas, and be kept on them at least 3 minutes, without any material detriment to the seed. It should be remarked here, that the several parcels came up simultaneously, and without any perceptible difference as to thriftiness, and symptoms of good health. The parcel which had not been scalded, did not appear, in any respect, to have the advantage of the others, except that *all* came up, while, in connection with each of the others, there was a failure of one kernel.

The mannner in which these, and all my other hot-water experiments were conducted, was, to put twenty kernels into a large coffee cup, sufficiently large to contain 1-2 pint or more, and then fill the cup about half full of boiling water, taken immediately from a kettle hanging over the fire. The heat, I think, must have been as intense, as would be that produced, by pouring 2 pailfuls of boiling water into a tub containing one bushel of peas, or other grain. In each of my experiments, the seed was planted immediately after the hot water was turned off. If peas are to be scalded for the use of field culture, it will doubtless be prudent to spread them for cooling, as soon as they are separated from the hot water. It may be advisable too to sow them as soon thereafter as practicable, though, if they are readily cooled, as they may be by spreading, I should hardly think it necessary to be in a hurry to sow.

9th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and turned off immediately. Eighteen of them came up.

10th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted, on which boiling water had been poured, and kept on one minute. Fifteen of them came up.

11th. Twenty kernels of corn were planted in their natural condition, no hot water having been applied to them. The whole of those came up. In regard to these experiments of the corn, I am constrained to remark, that they proved to my satisfaction that hot water is a dangerous thing to be applied to seed corn. For although three fourths of the parcel which had been kept in hot water the longest, viz. one minute, eventually came up, yet they came up very tardily, not so soon by two or three days, as those which had not been scalded. The blades, when they came up were feeble, and of sickly aspect, differing entirely from those to which no hot water had been applied. In regard to the other parcel from which the hot water was turned off immediately the same indications were no less real and scarcely less perceptible, yet not quite so striking. These too were, in coming up, considerably behind those which had not been scalded, and their blades, when they did come, were manifestly inferior. The results of these experiments were such as to leave no doubt in my mind, that the seed had received an injury from the hot water. Contrary to opinions heretofore entertained by myself, and perhaps by many others, I now believe it dangerous to apply hot water to seed corn. Instead of hastening the progress of its vegetation, as has been supposed, it probably has the contrary effect, besides distempering and debilitating its vital powers. But that it is not so in regard to peas, the experiments above recorded show very satisfactorily. The scalded peas came up as readily, and were as thrifty as those which had not been scalded.

12th. Twenty kernels of fall or winter wheat were put into the ground, on which boiling water had been poured, and kept on one minute. None of them came up—all failed. This single experiment indicates danger in applying hot water to seed wheat. It will not endure the effect of boiling water remaining on it one minute. Scalding seed wheat at all should, I think, be regarded as a dangerous experiment.

13th. Twenty kernels of wheat, as badly blasted, shrunk and shriveled as I ever saw, were put into the ground. Nearly all of them came up. This experiment proves that badly blasted wheat will answer for seed, or that it will germinate and grow; but it by no means proves that such wheat should be used for seed, except in cases of necessity. It is unquestionably a true doctrine, and a doctrine of universal application that the more perfect the parent is, the more perfect the progeny may be expected to be. No other than wheat of the first quality should be used for seed, when such can be obtained.

Here ends a series of experiments, the whole of which were commenced and finished by myself, on the twentieth day of September last, results only remaining at that time to be longer waited for.

Oct. 27th, 1837. DAN BRADLEY.

Experiment in Raising Wheat.

Mr. Tucker—Perhaps there is no crop which a farmer raises, that follows established rules less than wheat. Other crops, when sown in their season, with good management, yield their accustomed increase. But it often happens that, with the best culture, the wheat crop fails, while not unfrequently the most slovenly culture is rewarded with an undeserved abundance. Still there are times and seasons, modes and customs, which are usually observed, and have usually been attended with success. Such is the custom of sowing from the 10th to the 15th of September—sowing on summer fallows that were broken up the fore-part of June, cross ploughed in August, and ploughed again just before sowing. These were rules which were once almost infallible. Lately there has been a very successful variation from the first of these rules, as to the time of sowing. Many farmers now sow as early as the first of September, and I believe that in this section of the country where insects have not troubled us, it has uniformly been attended with great advantage. A variation too from the rule of ploughing three times, has also been successful. A good clover lay turned over in August, and sowed on the sod, has produced great wheat. The crop of 1833, was also a remarkable variation in favor of late sowing. Some fields sowed as late as the first of December produced a good crop. There is so much depending upon the fall growth, upon the winter, whether open or otherwise; upon the spring, whether attended with thawing days and freezing nights; upon the rains or drouths of May and June, and upon the last fifteen days immediately preceding harvest, that either of these seasons proving unpropitious will spoil the crop. How well soever an experiment may succeed, when not interrupted with any of these untoward seasons, it remains a matter of uncertainty whether the same culture will not the coming season prove entirely abortive. There are also certain soils and locations that are calculated to withstand some of these obstacles; for instance a loose gravelly soil will be rarely affected by thaws and freezes of spring—a wood or a southern declination will protect from the chilling winds of April.

The experiment concerning which I sat down to write was tried upon a field of six acres, covered with a heavy growth of grass, mostly red and white clover. It was ploughed the middle of June, the furrows laid over nice and even, and of a uniform depth of eight inches. Soon after I rolled it with a heavy roller and harrowed it lengthwise of the furrows, three or four times over more or less as the soil was hard and unyielding, until it was completely mellowed to the depth of four or five inches. I commenced sowing the 25th of August, and sowed one acre, and two days after I sowed three acres more. I sowed the red chaff, soaked in brine and rolled in lime. It was covered with a harrow, passed both ways and rolled. The remaining two acres I ploughed three times and harrowed it abundantly, and sowed it the 3d of September. It was ploughed so late that the turf had not time to rot, and therefore looked rough and unpromising. The whole field came up finely and looked more promising than any other field I saw during the fall. It endured the winter

and the spring well; was not affected by the freezing nights which damaged so much wheat. But the cold raw north-east winds which prevailed the last of April and the beginning of May, was its destruction. The surface being smooth, offered no obstacle to its full sweep, and it withered and died. Apparently not a root could be found for rods that escaped, but that along the fence and under the bank where the force of the wind was broken, the wheat stood fair and yielded a good crop. The very propitious weather of June, did revive a few scattering oats which grew very rank and were struck with rust and spoiled. The part of the field ploughed three times did not suffer from the winds, as the unrotted turf affords complete protection—but like an insidious fiend it destroyed the crop. The wheat that was not choked with grass was plump and fair, and the straw free from rust.

From these experiments, I learn that it is hazardous to leave wheat fields rolled so smooth as to afford no protection from the winds. A very small ridge thrown up by the harrow is much better than nothing. Some farmers contend that the turf should not be fully rotted so as to leave a very uneven surface. But this is certainly a bad practice, and I think it far better to leave the ground in the furrow for a protection. I also became convinced that it is better to leave a field but once ploughed, even if not well done, than to plough oftener when the intention was to plough it but once, and there is not time to subdue the turf. I believe to raise good wheat with but once ploughing, the land should be recently laid down to clover—of a loose soil, giving the roots opportunity to penetrate deep. There is, however, such a numerous variety of causes effecting the raising of wheat, that every farmer must exercise his judgment as to his liability to them, and whether there is a probability of two or more combining against him. Indeed in the cultivation of no crop does a farmer's good judgment sooner manifest itself.

If the relation of the above experiments shall add any thing useful in cultivating wheat, I shall be abundantly rewarded. Yours, &c. O. P. Q.

East Bloomfield, Nov. 1st, 1837.

A Comparative Value of Six Lots of Sheep.

Dr. Holmes:—The late attention of Farmers to the cultivation of their farms, and the improvement of Stock, encourage a well founded hope that this state, with proper and spirited culture, can furnish bread kind sufficient, not only for its own population, but for exportation. The bounty offered on wheat, by the Legislature last winter, was one of its wisest measures, and it may prove that we have the ability. It is well to remark here, that if we do not export, but only raise enough for our consumption, the saving of this state in the purchase of imported bread kind, would average in a year over one million of dollars. To wheat and grain we may add sheep and neat stock, which may be improved in quality and quantity so as to give a great increase of sale for wool, sheep, and cattle, and if improved, there would be a ready sale at home of sheep for distant markets.

I only mention these as the most important products of a farm, to be obtained with the greatest certainty and the least expense. To insure success, close attention is necessary to ascertain the character of the soil, and then use on it suitable manures; to select the best seed, use the best means to take from it foul seed, and impurities, and then protect it from injury after it is sown.

Would it not be useful for farmers living in the same neighborhood to meet occasionally in winter, and submit for consideration, observations and experiments that have been made; difficulties met with, and the means used to overcome them; and when any important facts are noticed which would promote the interest of agriculture, to prepare a communication of the same for the editor of the Maine Farmer? At such meetings arrangements might be made to try experiments, the results of which might prove very important, as in the case of the wheat fly this year.

In Great Britain, but more particularly in England, the perfection in whatever is connected with agriculture has arisen from experiments made by spirited individuals, which have removed doubts and brought into view new and more profitable practice.

Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in the county of Leicester, so well known for his success in improving the breeds of cattle and sheep, must have relinquished his experiments for the want of means to pursue them, if liberal and spirited individuals had not raised as a loan 10,000l. His object was by crossing to raise perfect breeds, which he might call his own. The course he pursued was to watch for defective points, or imperfections in shape and constitution, and then to seek for the animal, that was in other respects good, but in a marked degree possessed the improvement he needed in his own stock.

In this section of our state, much attention of late has been paid to improve the breed of sheep, and to recover from the loss sustained through the introduction of the *Merino* and *Saxon breeds*. The object of the introduction of the latter, was to improve the quality of the wool, but this was done at the expense of a more profitable breed, better suited to domestic purposes.

When we take into view the difference of climate of that of England, and the comparative means of cultivating the soil, and the attention paid to securing such food as is best suited to promote the growth of sheep; it will be well for us to make our own crosses, and particularly as we have a variety of breeds in the country, the cross will soon be found which will secure the most profit from the wool and mutton. If the Ken. Co. Ag. Society should offer premiums annually for this object, the public will have the decision of good judges on the best cross offered.

The following table will exhibit an important experiment on the comparative value of six breeds of sheep in good repute in England. Three of these are polled and three horned. It is offered for two purposes—1st. To show how such experiments are made;—and 2d. The breeds that have the preference, and my motive for importing the South Down breed, as furnishing the best means of improving the cross I had made of the Dishley on the Merino. J. Billingsley, Esq., undertook to make this experiment, and gave a detail of the treatment which appears to be alike in the different lots—and 12 judges reported their opinion—I have, however, annexed the opinion of Mr. Billingsley, which in some respects varies from the decision of the Judges, and is supported by the facts in the Table.

As his opinion is decidedly in favor of the South Down and Merino breeds, it is proper to add here that the lot of South Downs furnished were from *Sussex*, the county where this breed originated, and received its name from the extensive Downs on the English Channel. The breed was afterwards carried into *Norfolk*—preserved pure—and the wool was increased to 4½ lbs. and the carcass to 80 and 100 lbs. In the lot in the table, the wool is stated at 2 lbs. 14 oz.; and the carcass at 61 lbs.

The following extract is taken from the 7th vol. of the Bath Papers, page 225—and is the opinion of Mr. Billingsley. "If I recollect right, the judges gave the preference to the South Downs, and after them to the others in the following order, viz: Gloucester, Leicester, Mendip, Wiltshire and Dorset.

"Now it appears to me, from the nett produce, and also from the nett quantity of food consumed, that either South Down or Mendip, should take the precedence, and that they should have ranked them South Down or Mendip, Dorset, Gloucester, Leicester, Wilts.

"I think the long wool was overrated, in comparison with the short.

"The result was not so favorable to the Leicester as at its commencement I thought it would be. The Dorset, South Down and Mendip approached nearly to an equality, in point of profit, and may be considered as valuable sorts, both to the breeder and grazier; but were I to take my choice of a flock, calculated to endure *severity of climate* and *scantiness of pasture*, I should prefer the South Down or the *best sort* of the Mendip.

"The South Down and Mendip were traversing the field in search of the scanty pittance of grass to be found, and I verily think their wintering was not worth as much as the others by three or four shillings a head. [Signed.]

J. Billingsley."

		Horned			*Polled.*		
Year.		1792	"	"	"	"	"
Date.		Jan. 3.	"	"	"	"	"
Name of County.		Leicester	Gloucester	Sussex	Wiltshire	Dorset	Somerset
Name of Breed.		Dishley	Cotswold	South Down	Wiltshire	Dorset	Mendip
Weight when taken off.		664	697	379	519	645	446
Weight of food.*		1440	1865	1276	1747	1771	1444
Date when killed.		Dec. 8	"	"	"	"	"
Weight.		762	952	522	860	921	630
Gain in weight.		97	255	143	300	275	229
Weight of	Carcass.	lbs. 426	534	307	487	573	370
	Wool.	lbs. oz. 39 12	36 2	14 8	19 8	22 12	20 00
	Skin.	lbs. 85	97	51	88	93	73
	Fat.	lbs. 51	66	37	54	75	45
Total of carcass and wool.		465¼	570	323	507	595¼	390
Total of skin and fat.		136	163	88	142	168	118
Total sold.		603	634	409	649	763¼	578
Price of wool per lb.		cts. 16⅔	20	39	27½	19¼	23¼
First cost in dolls. and cents.		$ cts. 36 93	38 76	21 06	30 60	35 92	22 57
Amount sold for.		$ cts. 52 72	67 84	39 04	45 10	65	45 83
Gain.		$ cts. 15 79	29 08	17 98	14 50	29 08	22 91
The per centage on first cost.		50	75	84	60	80	104
Quality of meat.		Good meat. Not so fat.	Good meat. Not half fat.	Good meat. Indifferent meat.			

*The food used was hay, green vetches, and cabbages.

The value of the live weight was 4d per lb. for the whole. The meat Dishley, Cotswold, South Down, Dorset, and Mendip, at 5d; and the Wiltshire 4d. CHS. VAUGHAN.

Hallowell, Sept. 28, 1837. [*Maine Farmer.*

Strange Luxury.—In some of the coutinental public markets, frogs are exhibited for sale in great abundance. Still the supply is inadequate to the demand, and a dish of these precious reptiles can with difficulty be procured for less than twenty shillings. The edible frog is seldom seen in England, but is common in France, Italy and Germany. On the continent, these frogs are caught at night with nets, with hooks baited with worms, or by long rakes with close set teeth, which are dragged rapidly thro' the water. Their hind-legs only are fricaseed, the fore-legs and livers being put into soup. The bull-frog, of croaking notoriety, is occasionally dressed and brought to table in America, where the hind-quarters are considered by some to form an excellent dish, but the majority of individuals regard them as of too ough and fibrous a texture ever to be eaten for their intrinsic merits.

Bees.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN QUEENS AND A TRAGEDY BETWEEN A QUEEN AND SEVERAL OF HER SUBJECTS.

A copy of a part of a letter written to Gen. Francis Willoby, Groton, N. Y., by a friend.

I was for a while rather staggered with the doctrine "that both queens never fall in a conflict." I could not see why it might not be fatal to both as it may be to the duelists. But Infinite Wisdom nas contrived this. I have often seen this wonderful *feete* by taking two queens and placing them in a glass cylinder so that I could observe every motion; and in all cases (which are many) the conflict is the same in all its features; when they have clinched. Although the struggle is much longer in its duration with different queens, yet but one weapon is ever used, and but one manner of using it. Sometimes I have known hostilities to commence instantly when put together, and at other times there seemed to be a kind of shyness like two men who would be glad to avoid a duel if their honor would not suffer, (mistaken beings,) and remain for some time looking at each other, in a sort of reflection, before the deadly conflict. I have known them to clinch for a moment, and then let go, and take their positions at the two opposite sides of the cylinder, both of which motions, clinching and letting go of each other, is quick as sight. The reason of this instantaneous work is obvious when we view the wisdom of God in forming their nature and habits, which must be altogether instinctive—for otherwise a colony which had lost their queen, and the larva had all passed beyond their reach so that they could not change their nature to a queen, then the bees (if they possessed rational faculties) would borrow a larva of another colony, and repair their loss. This may be done by human invention. But to the conflict. When the two conflicting queens have once grappled and made their hold firm and strong, this hold is never broken until the sharpness of death has dislocated one of them, by unnerving her of every bodily and mental feeling. This also is instantaneous. The queens while in the conflict, are hugged, breast to breast, lying flat on their sides, with their legs and arms firmly fixed around, upon the back of each other, thus bringing their breasts and bodies as close to each other as possible, one lying on her right side, the other on her left. So you see that the abdomen of each of the queens must likewise be close to and fronting each other. Now comes the struggle which is tremendous; they have not power to curve their abdomen back nor sideways very much, neither would they do it if they could, for it would only give her competitor the advantage should she do either. Thus you will see that the whole victory depends entirely on the one which is able to *curve* her abdomen first, for in doing it she enters her sting in the lower region of the chest of her antagonist, and she is dead in an instant, and the two bees are apart in the next. I could never discover the least motion in the conquered queen except a slight trembling of the limbs. But what surprised me most in performing one of these feetes, was the affluvia which seems to have escaped from the bodies of the queens during their conflict which was very warmly contested for several minutes; the glass was so filled with vapor that the conqueror could not be distinctly seen except when she was at the bottom of the cylinder.

I think you will be interested in a description of another experiment which I recently tried. It is this:

I took a queen, put her under a glass tumbler on the table. I then caught a common worker and put into the same tumbler with the queen. My interest was much excited in observing the manœuvres of the queen. Although the queen manifested ardent signs of hostility and would repeatedly alight on the common worker, yet the common worker was perfectly subordinate and would yield to any position her majesty see fit to place her in without the least resistance; and although the queen curved her abdomen repeatedly and seemed to sting the worker, yet the worker was unhurt. At last the queen assumed the position of the conflict of queens by lying on her side and by her bodily strength rolled up the common worker upon its side, (for the common worker seemed to yield perfect obedience,) so as to bring it in the right position of a competitor queen; then she curved her abdomen, which produced instant death in the worker. Now as I was not perfectly satisfied with the experiment, I took a worker from the same family of her highness; on introducing this bee to the queen there seemed to be no signs of hostility by either the queen or the worker, but contrarywise. For a few moments the queen seemed to manifest kindness and sociability; but after all, in a few minutes I noticed a kind of arbitrary power in the queen which she began to exercise by trampling on the worker, the worker at the same time manifesting the most profound reverence and subordination by lying clear down for her royal highness to trample upon, and pass over her. At last the queen became so enraged that the poor worker had to suffer death precisely as the former one did, without the least resistance whatever. Now I am of the opinion, could the queen have communicated to the understanding of these two working bees, the precise position she would have had them take, they would have done it and received the wound inflicted by the deadly weapon of their sovereign without the least resistance.

J. M. WEEKS.

Salisbury, Vt., Sept. 1837.

[*Vermont Argus & Free Press.*

Report on Silk.

Reports of committee and award of Premiums at the Cattle Show and Fair of Merrimack County Agricultural Society, October 1837.

The manufacturing and agricultural industry of this young country, as it has constantly been improving its various products, has had its periodical returns of discouragement and depression. Often has it been the case, when we supposed efforts were best directed, that a new enterprise has failed—its originators have abandoned it after having made great sacrifices to sustain it; when afterwards we see the advantages of the first apparently fruitless essay, in an easy and unexpected revival of a similar enterprise. Nine out of ten of the experiments which first succeed are successful through the loss or failure of those who first project them.

There seems to have been a halt in the enterprise of Silk culture within about a year past. This is to be regretted; but this enterprise, if it shall be made to succeed, will be equally important in a pecuniary point of view with either cotton or wool, and the articles into which they are manufactured. During the year 1836, the importations of silks into this country exceeded in value NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. If the sum paid out for that article could have been added to the product of American industry, it would have furnished an addition to our capital, or to our circulating medium, which might have preserved thousands from bankruptcy.

It has been supposed that our late severe winters would be fatal to the mulberry—especially that they would utterly destroy the Chinese mulberry, which had been much relied on as an improvement to the white mulberry. The last winter was perhaps more trying to many kinds of trees than any season within the recollection of the present generation. We are happy to find on inquiry that the common white mulberry does not so soon yield to the effects of frost as the apple trees and many other fruit trees. The severity of the two last years has we believe, throughout New England destroyed walnuts and chestnuts before they became ripened. The white mulberry has suffered only by killing the extreme points of some of the limbs—the main body and branches remaining thrifty. *So there can be no doubt mulberry trees may be reared and supported in this climate in quantities sufficient for the sustenance of all the silkworms the country may require.*

Last year the committee on Silks had the gratification to report on the industry, ingenuity and perseverance of a lady of Hopkinton, (Mrs. Kimball,) in the production and manufacture of various articles of silk; her own ingenious invention of an improved method of spinning silk was then noticed. It is pleasing to say that the same lady is not weary in well doing; for she has again presented us with a variety of articles manufactured by her own hand, only two of which came as articles for the decision of your committee; these are the silk cloth for a lady's dress, and a quantity of sewing silk. The dress is understood to be the third which the same lady has made; it is a decided improvement upon that exhibited by her last year. The sewing silk exhibited, being in quantity what is worth $15 at the wholesale price, was of a variety of colors, and was well manufactured. Some of this silk was ingeniously wound and folded into twenty-five beautiful plates of as many different colors, so shaped that they might be wound off as from a common ball. It is understood that Mrs. Kimball, commenced the culture of silk herself, about seven years ago by planting the seed of the mulberry trees, and that within the last four years, in addition to the articles sold, she has accumulated in her family, many garments and other articles made entirely of her own manufactured silk. So well is she versed in this business, that she can turn articles from the cocoon with as much facility as the ladies of thirty years ago turned out cotton and linen and tow cloth. Her complete success, thus far, should in spirit all those who have commenced the mulberry cultivation to perseverance. So that the country may within a few years, from our own soil, furnish to the ladies their splendid dresses and other tasteful decorations.

A specimen of sewing silk, being the essay at manufacturing by a young lady of Concord, Miss Mary Pecker, was a fair sample for a new beginner and fully entitles her to as much commendation as would be due to a finer article from a more experienced hand.

But, as we think, decidedly the best specimen of sewing silk was a smaller parcel, exhibited by the proprietors of the Concord Silk Farm, who have many acres of the mulberry under cultivation.—They did not, however, present this specimen for a premium.

The committee award

To Mrs. Kimball's Silk Dress,	$3,00
To her Sewing Silk,	2,00
To Miss Mary Pecker for sewing Silk,	1,00

ISAAC HILL, for the Committee.

Interesting Experiment in Silk Raising.

The following communication throws new light on several subjects connected with the raising of silk, and the improvements yet to be made in the variety of the worm. Mr. Chew bids fair to be, not only one of the most successful, but the most useful persons engaged in this business. We have spoken of his nursery of Multicaulis heretofore, and his cocoons which we have examined are superior to any of the kind we have ever seen. We hope to see in a year or so, an extensive business carried on under his direction and ownership. His communication spoken of we hope will not be neglected.

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From the Ohio Farmer.

MR. EDITOR— At your request I give the history of my success in feeding a second crop of Silk worms this season, and a few observations accompanying it. The crop is small, and was brought out by way of experiment in *crossing* varieties of the insect; and with a view to an exact observation of its habits. The varieties used were female millers of the "two crop white worm," from cocoons wound early in July; and male millers of the ordinary six weeks variety, which were also from cocoons wound early in July being of a sulphur color. My success with my first crop of both these varieties was discouraging; the worms of the "two crop" kind were sickly, and their cocoons were so small and thin, that like success a second time would have induced me to discard them from my cocoonry.

The second crop was attended by myself; they were cleaned daily, and were fed as often as eight or ten times a day, *exclusively* on the leaf of the multicaulis—they were kept in a comfortable well aired room, but no artificial heat was used to regulate the temperature. I observed that the eggs after being deposited did not change color as is usual, but that they remained the same as when laid, until they hatched, which was on the 29th of July, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The thermometer ranged 82° Farenheit, and had ranged the two preceding weeks from 6° to 5°. They first moulted within 60 hours after they were hatched, as appeared on careful examination by finding skins among the litter, although no signs of inactivity were observable until the second moulting—this moulting commenced on

the afternoon of the 1st of August, about eighty hours after they were hatched. They were inactive this time 48 hours and then resumed eating with good appetites. The third moulting commenced on the 5th of August about 9 o'clock, A. M. and continued about 30 hours; the weather being quite cool—Aug. 8th and 9th were very cold, damp and rainy. The fourth moulting of about one half the lot, commenced on the 9th and continued about 12 hours, the other moulted on the night of the 10th, and morning of the 11th. On the 13th and 14th the whole moulted for the fifth time. On the 17th a few commenced winding cocoons, it being the 19th day since they were hatched, others moulted daily, and the last moulted on the 20th being 22 days since they were hatched. Before winding they measured in length as they laid 3¼ inches; I lost from disease, casually, 10 per cent. of the lot hatched.

The cocoons were of unusual size, being larger than the cocoons of the *mammoth* variety, made from eggs which I have procured from Doct. Stebbins of Northampton. Several when stript of their floss measured in circumference lengthways 5¼ inches, and breadthways 3⅛ inches. Their average weight was 35 grains or 164 20-35 to the pound Apothecaries weight; and assorted cocoons, being all single, weighing 53 grains, 108 36-56 to the pound—Chysalis not stifled; they were of very light sulphur color.

The cocoons were formed in small paper cones, and remained in them one week before they were disturbed; they were then stripped of their floss, and put in a room quite dark. The moths made their appearance in from 14 to 20 days after winding, and each female produced an average of 613 eggs—65 producing 40,000; I counted several deposites which numbered over 600 respectively.

This experiment has confirmed some, and removed other of my former impressions. I observed, first, that different varieties may be crossed with good results. 2nd. That two crops of silk may be made in a season, aud probably three in a more southern latitude.*

3d. That the "two crops" variety moult five times and not three as has been stated.

4th. That the color of the cocoon is caused by fixed laws, and is not accidental.

5th. That worms hatched on the same day, are liable to moult at different times, the care and attention of all being equal; and that the advice frequently given, to throw away all except those which hatch upon any one day should not be followed, because perfect uniformity of hatching and winding cannot be attained.

6th. That in this latitude we are never liable to have weather too warm for worms when placed in the shade. The thermometer at one time being at 90° Far. while these worms were feeding, and they were then most active, lively and vigorous.

7th. That the more care and attention you give the worms the better will be the crop; that if fed with profusion worms will never eat to much; and that they should always have fresh food by them. These last observations appear to have been formed in *economy*. The same lot of worms well fed and attended, I think, will spin sooner, and produce a far better crop in 3 or 4 weeks, than it would in 5 or 6 weeks with twice the quantity of food if indifferently fed and attended; so that with proper attention there is a saving of food and labor; there is less risk of disease and casualties, not to mention the gain of fine and rational enjoyment which every *cultivator* should feel in making a superior crop.

I fear I have already wearied you with the length of my communication; although I have not yet mentioned the half of my observations. I cannot close however, without bearing my testimony to the value of the *multicaulis* as a superior article of food. At another time, I will, if agreeable to you, resume the subject, dealing more in generals than in this communication. A. S. CHEW.

Columbus, Oct. 1337.

Note.—* If the "two crop" variety is used. I have made two unsuccessful attempts to bring out a second crop with the common varieties; viz: during the summers of 1836 and '37—the eggs were exposed to several degrees of heat, in one case as high as 100° Far. ineffectually; C.

Rust on Wheat.

Mr. Cole—I noticed in your paper of Sept. 3, some inquiries about rust on wheat. I suppose the cause comes mostly from the improper manner in sowing. The sowing is generally done by broadcast, as it is called. It is then harrowed in and left in that state. As the grain comes up and grows in the manner of sowing, it covers the ground in such a way that the winds cannot draw through the fields and carry off the evaporation from the earth. This by remaining too long near the earth condenses on the stalk, and stands in drops, so long that these drops rot away the skin of the stalk and make sores, at which sap and life of the stalk exude. This destroys the future growth of the stalk and grain. The inner or woody part of the stalk then cracks open and lets the air into the hollow of the stalk. This also adds to the disease and injury. Remedy: Plough the lands deep, in the fall if possible. Then sow the seed and plough it in with a light furrow, and leave it in that state, without brushing or harrowing. If the land is to be seeded down, sow the hay seed and plough it in with the grain, and leave it in the furrow. The grain will come up in drills or rows, and, as it rises and comes together towards the top, it will form an arch underneath, permitting the winds to draw through the field, and carry off the evaporation, and thereby prevent the condensation of the moisture, in drops, on the stalks. The other advantages are, the grain and grass get a deeper root, which is important especially in dry seasons. In a dry season we are apt to have many light showers. These ridges catch these light showers, and run the water down upon the roots. In wet seasons they answer for troughs to run off the excess of water. The land afterwards mows just as well, for the frosts and rains will so level these furrows that they give no inconvenience to the scythe. The grass fills up the sides of the furrows and fills the ground, and crops as well as land laid down in this way hold out much better and do not bind out so soon.

Portland, Sept. 23. Philo.

Barley Flour.

The Geneva Gazette says: Flour made from Barley is an article very much used as an article of diet, in various parts of the State. It makes the finest of cakes, and when prepared in like manner, is by many preferred to buckwheat. Farmers are making the same discovery in regard to this grain that they have with regard to apples. They find it to be as unlike economy to send their Barley to the brewers to be converted into beer to make paupers and criminals for them to support, as to convert their apples into cider to create an appetite in their children for strong drink. Apples are now considered about as valuable as potatoes to fatten hogs; and Barley, ground, is a most valuable food for all description of stock."

To the foregoing judicious remarks we would add that, take one year with another, more bushels of barley can be raised on an acre, than of corn, and at a much less expense; and that for food and stock it is a more economical crop. Another vastly important consideration is, that it comes in before the autumnal frosts have an opportunity to cut it off. We should be sorry to see corn wholly abandoned, but every year's experience shows, as it strikes us, the expediency of relying less on it, and of substituting for it, barley, potatoes, and root crops.—*Ontario Repository.*

August Sweeting.

Mr. Benj. Clark of Cornish has furnished us with a handsome specimen of this excellent fruit; they are quite large, and in flavor they are superior to any apples which we have tasted this year either from this section or from the south. They are a very early apple—these have been gathered a month; we have noticed that, in a large orchard in which there were several kinds of early fruit, the August Sweeting was the earliest of all; and from the fine condition of those we now have, it appears that they are not of very transient duration. Such sweet apples baked, with a bowl of good milk, constitutes as good and wholesome a luxury as can be furnished by the Indies, East and West.

A late German writer left among his Literary Memoirs, a work entitled "Reflections on Josiah's Boots."

The Woodstock Virginia Sentinel says—"Partridges are so numerous in our vicinity, that they have actually marched into the stores of this village, offering themselves up willing sacrifices to the delighted merchant. There is scarcely a garden in town where they are not to be found; and one morning this week we saw several sitting upon the market house of this place."

Flour at Cincinnati on the 1st. inst. at the Canal Boats $5½ a 6, with a ready sale.

Farmer's School Books.

THE Farmer's School Book, edited by J. O. Taylor, published at the Albany School Book Depository. First Lessons on Political Economy, for the use of Schools, by Jonn McVicker, published at the Albany School Book Depository.

The above valuable books are for sale at the Albany prices by HOYT & PORTER.

Rochester, Nov. 11, 1837.-f3t

Ram Sheep of the pure Kent Breed.

MR. RICHARD GOORD, of Twade near Sittingbourne, Kent, England, having devoted a long life in an endeavor to form a breed of Kent Sheep, (as Bakewell and Ellman have done with the Leicesters and Southdowns,) that should, with great size, combine all he desirable qualities, such as symmetry, hardihood of constitution, propensity to fatten, wool in quantity and of fine quality, &c., so far succeeded as for many years to carry off the prizes at the annual stock shows in Kent, when about two years ago, it being considered that he had, by bringing this breed to such perfection, conferred so great a benefit upon the community at large, a subscription was entered upon by the nobility, gentry, and others, and a most splendid vessel of embossed silver, (that I believe would contain from nine to ten gallons,) mounted on feet, with a handsome and most flattering inscription, was presented to him at a public dinner given for that purpose.

The carcass of this stock, at twenty months old, after being skinned and cleaned, commonly weighs from sixteen to eighteen stones, of 8lbs. to the stone, or 144lbs. When I left Sittingbourne last May, I selected a fine Ram, of the above breed, perhaps the largest sheep with such a combination of good qualities, that ever crossed the Atlantic, and have it now on my farm (lately belonging to Mr. Jacob Pound) at Pittsford, where those desirous are welcome to see him, and may if they please send a few ewes this season at one dollar per head. S. W. SHOTTER.

Pittsford, Monroe County, N. Y.

Oct. 3, 1837. f3t*

Chinese Mulberry--Morus Multicaulis.

WARRANTED genuine, and the most approved varieties for feeding Silk Worms; among which are the Manilla and Canton Multicaulis, with roots of one, two and three years old.

Also, CUTTINGS, and the Canton Seed bearing tree.—Multicaulis, Asiatic, Chinese, Smyrna and Brussa SEEDLING TREES, may be had at the usual prices, and selected from the Agricultural and extensive Mulberry Nurseries in Northampton, Mass. and vicinity—securely packed and delivered at the Nursery, or forwarded to Boston, Hartford, New-Haven, New-York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, St. Louis, or any other place within the United States, conformable to order. Some of the above are considered as peculiarly adapted to sustain our hard winters.

Autumn being the best season for removing the trees, letters addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will be promptly attended to, with instructions for management.

D. STEBBINS, *Sec'y Ag. Soc'y.*

Northampton, Sept. 1, 1837.

N. B. Orders for the above (if made in season to beforwarded by the Canal,) will be received by GEORGE W HARWOOD, No. 20, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

sept 30-f3t m2t

Fruit Trees For Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

apr 15-tf

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old Apple Trees

Berkshire & Lincolnshire Pigs for sale.

I HAVE a considerable number of late Spring and Summer Berkshire Pigs, crossed with the Lincolnshire, for sale at Whitney's Distillery in the city of Rochester. The character of the Berkshire breed is somewhat known in this country. I believe the Lincolnshire is but very little, if any. I consider the above cross superior to any breed of hogs in America. I have a pig of the above breed that was four months old the 20th of this month. It was put in a pen alone seven weeks ago, it has been well attended to, the result is that the pig gained from 9 to 11 pounds per week.

P. S The Lincolnshire breed was imported by Gov. Maitland of Upper Canada. AMOS SAWYER.

Rochester, Aug. 26, 1837. aug 28-f7t3t

Manufacture of Paper.

THE NORTHAMPTON PAPER MILL has just commenced operations. It is on the old paper mill site, and is one of the most commodious buildings in the County. If the reader will follow, we will lead him through the successive stages of the process, and show him how they manufacture an article in the hands of every one, the manner of making which, is a sealed book to "the many." The first object of attention in the operations of the mill, is a gigantic overshot water wheel in the basement story—16 feet in length and 20 feet in diameter. This drives the *engine* for grinding the pulp, the cost of which is nearly $3000. The *paper machines* are driven by a smaller tub wheel, the latter producing a more uniform and regular motion.

But few of our readers, we imagine, are aware of the beauty and simplicity of the processes undergone in the manufacture of paper by machinery.—The rags, after being sorted in the third story, are thoroughly dusted in a large revolving wire cylinder. From thence, they pass to the cutting machine, which reduces them to mere shreds. From this they are transferred to the engines in the second story, where, by the revolution of cutting rollers in large oblong tubs of water, they are in the course of a few hours converted into a fine homogenous pulp. In these engines, also, the pulp is bleached and changed from its original dusky hue to a most pure and beautiful white.

From the engines, the pulp is now conducted below through troughts into cisterns of immense size, by which the machine is supplied. From one cistern a thin stream of pulp is constantly flowing upon the machine, and by passing under a succession of rollers, comes out at the extremity of it in the form of paper—dry, and ready for use. As it issues from the cistern, it is received upon a horizontal moving sheet of the finest wire gauze, having a quick, vibratory motion, which permits the water to strain through, but retains the body of pulp on its surface. It then passes under a solid iron roller, which acting with pressure of more than a thousand pounds, forces out the water, and gives the pulp consistency, which consistency is further increased by the passage of the pulp under successive similar rollers. The paper is now made. But that it may be *dried*, it passes immediately from these rollers over and under several large hollow polished copper cylinders, whose interior is heated by steam and being thus speedily and effectually dried, is received upon a reel, from which by machinery it is again immediately unwound and cut into sheets of uniform size, ready for use.

The machine just described is called from the name of its inventor, the "Fourdrinier Machine," and certainly in the whole range of the mechanic arts there does not exist a more beautiful or impressive example of the advantages rssulting from the application of science to those arts. The whole process from the time that the pulp leaves the cistern until its formation into sheets of dry, finished paper, occupies *less than two minutes!* Whereas, under the old process of manufacture by hand, several days were required to accomplish a similar result. The cost of each of these machines is about $5000. The paper is thrown off in a continuous sheet, and it may be manufactured to any length the manufacturer chooses.—*Northampton Cour.*

AUTUMN.—Though the chill winds of the lake at times, sharpened by traversing hundreds of miles without feeling the warm breath of mother earth, are like agues to the nerves, for many a day, in this region,—yet there are mingled even here with the moods of autumn, many of the warmest beauties of more fervent climes. An autumn upon lake Erie, though not one of constant, benevolent temperament, like one in the more favored climes of the more southerly states, has nevertheless, in its very inconstancy, a transition and contrast of beauties and pleasures, which makes it, to us, a more desirable abiding place than any under which we have ever lived.

If the chill air of the evenings is more prevalent that in other longitudes upon the same parallel of latitude, there are, notwithstanding, nights when the moon seems to shed a warmth with her light, and the very lake breezes seem to come loaded with a warmth like summer. Such have we seen during the present week. And even when the sharp frosty wind from the north, or the chill damp breeze from the southwest, forbid the contemplative to walk abroad in the evening, they give a new and active buoyancy to the hilarity within doors, and make the fireside the focus of a thousand charms.

The beauty of Autumn scenery, in our country, is upon the page of every foreign traveller:—and now, when

Her breath hath tinged the grove with red
And strewed the vale with yellow,
And every leaf reclines its head
Besides its withering fellow,—
And nature, looking round her,
Rends the green robe that bound her:—

Now when the green, the yellow, the crimson, and the russet, are struggling for supremacy, in the foliage of the whole wilderness,—with all its chills—with all its damps,—we would almost pray that autumn might last forever.

But the bounty of the God of the year, whose era of ripe rewards, for all the toils and privations of other seasons, is fixed among the fading but brilliant beauties of autumn, is most worthy the inspiration of a grateful and sympathetic heart. And in no autumn more than the present, has that bounty been so infinitely above the desent of the human family. On every side we see the smiles of plenty, and on every hand we hear the sounds of joy, at the goodness of the hand, that has met us in our complaints, and silenced our ingratitude, by the fruits of a most ample and abundant harvest.

From the wilderness of bounty, the little that man really wants, is easily gathered. With a prudent hand, and a strong guard against those artificial wants, which constitute the misery of our existence, the season of autumn always opens a door to competence, through which the most needy of our race may arrive at the summit of rational happiness.—*Buffalo Daily Star.*

WINTER EVENINGS are seasons for domestic comfort, mental application and sociality in New England. They are delightful periods of time. Where the rude blast is heard without, and the storm beats against the snug casement, the bright fireside reveals its substantial joys. They are not fictitious ones. The mind participates in the little comforts the body feels, and they go on in harmonious action together. These evenings should be the means of great and permanent good to the young. They should not be passed in sluggish and criminal inaction. They should not be frittered away in listless idleness, accumulating nothing, but squandering inestimable treasure.

We designed simply to urge upon young men the improvement of these precious periods in their existence. They are pregnant with important results, moulding the character and impressing the mind with what will sink them in mature life or elevate them to positions of influence and respectibility in society. Much, very much may be accomplished by mental application, after the labors of the field or workshop are closed. The body may weary and the limbs tire, but the mind is still vigorous and feels nothing of lassitude or exhaustion. Apply it then every evening to a settled pursuit, to some practical study. Let not idle pretences or frivolous amusements deduct from what will insure you an honorable position in society. Young men commit an act of criminal injustice to themselves, who are content with the performance of a daily task at the bench or in the field. They should remember that the *mind* rather than the *body*, demands of them diligent care as well as assiduous cultivation.—*Northampton Courier.*

DR. FRANKLIN'S WIFE.—Franklin, in a sketch of his life and habits, relates the following anecdote of his frugal and affectionate wife. A wife could scarcely make a prettier apology for purchasing her first piece of luxury:

We have an English proverb that says,
"He that would thrive,
Must ask his wife."

It was lucky for me that I had one as much disposed to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop purchasing old linen rags for the paper makers, &c. We kept no idle servant; our table was plain and simple; our furniture of the cheapest. For instance, my breakfast was for a long time bread and milk, (no tea) and I ate out of a two penny earthen porringer with a pewter spoon; but mark how luxury will enter families, and make a progress in spite of principle; being called one morning to breakfast, I found it in a china bowl, with a spoon of silver! They had been bought for me without my knowledge, by my wife, and had cost her to the enormous sum of two and twenty shillings; for which she had no other excuse or apology to make, but that she tho't HER husband DESERVED a silver spoon and china bowl, as well as any of her neighbors. This was the first appearance of plate or china in our house, which afterwards, in the course of years, as our wealth increased, augmented gradually to several hundred pounds in value.

The geological survey of the state of Maryland has been partially prosecuted under the direction of Professor Ducatel, and has already resulted in the discovery in Montgomery county, and within 12 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, of an inexhaustible bed of *chrome ore*, which is said to be worth from $20 to $25 per ton for exportation to the European markets.

Cushaw and Valparaiso Squashes.

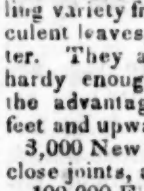
A LOT of these fine winter vegetables, from the garden of H. N. Langworthy, are for sale at the Rochester Seed Store. They will keep a long time, and persons who wish a family supply for the winter, will do well to call and select them soon.

To those who have not tested the qualities of these delicious vegetables, we would say that they are very rich and sweet; when prepared in the usual manner, they are superior to any other kind of squashes, and when cut in pieces and baked in a stove, they resemble very much in flavor the sweet potatoe, for which they are a very good substitute. They are also excellent for 'pumpkin pies.'

We have also, some *seven year*, or long-keeping pumpkins, for making pies next spring and summer. Also, some large *cheese pumpkins* which are very fine, sweet and solid.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
oct 14-f Rochester Seed Store, Arcade Hall.

Chinese Mulberry Trees. &c.



THE subscribers will supply, at reduced rates, the following trees:

200,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, of various sizes, at the lowest prices.

20,000 New Chinese Morus Expansa, a seedling variety from the Morus Multicaulis, with very large succulent leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter. They are engrafted on the White Mulberry, and are hardy enough for the most northern climates, and possess all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis. These are six feet and upward in height.

3,000 New Hybrid Morus Multicaulis with large leaves and close joints, and 6 to 7 feet in height and very hardy.

100,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry. These, are imported direct from the best silk districts of France, and are 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

50,000 Italian White Mulberry, at very low prices.

Also, 100 lbs. White Mulberry seed.

1000 lbs. yellow and white Sugar Beet seed.

20,000 Brussa Mulberry, 5 to 7 feet high, and 10,000 of less size.

25,000 Chinese Mulberry, so called.

Priced catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias and Garden, Agricultural and Flower seeds sent gratis to every applicant.

Orders sent us per mail will receive immediate attention, and forwarded as ordered. Linnæan Garden, Flushing.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

N. B. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of Trees, will be dealt with on very liberal terms. sep23

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe co., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.